

# THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

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THE NEW  
CANADIAN DOLLAR

SEE PAGE 41

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SCOTT STAMP & COIN COMPANY

COIN DEPARTMENT



# THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY JOHN W. SCOTT IN 1875

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## Signers of the Colonial Notes of Connecticut 1770 - 1780

By JOHN M. RICHARDSON

THE present year 1935 being the Tercentenary of the settlement of Connecticut, it seems an appropriate time for the numismatist to look back and recall the various signers of the bills of this early colony.

A Connecticut bill previous to 1770 is so rare that any collector who possesses one has indeed a treasure, and as most collectors do not (including the writer), I am confining this paper to those names appearing during the period 1770 to 1780 inclusive, which will be of more interest to the greater number of readers.

During the period mentioned above there were comparatively few signers detailed by the General Assembly to place their names on the bills except the issue of October 11, 1777, which will be mentioned later.

Three names from a selected list of appointees were required on all notes of 1770, 1771, 1773 and 1775. One name was sufficient in 1776 on the low values of five shillings and under, and two names on the higher values, while in 1780 two names were required on all denominations.

Connecticut cannot boast of any signer of the Declaration of Independence on its bills as can several of the other states, still the signers were faithful servants in their appointed spheres of life, and a mention of most of them now follows:

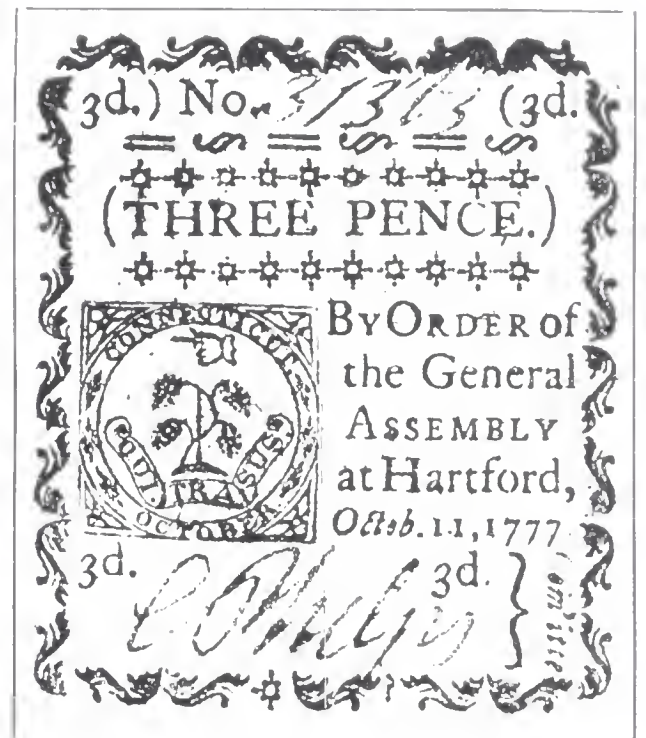
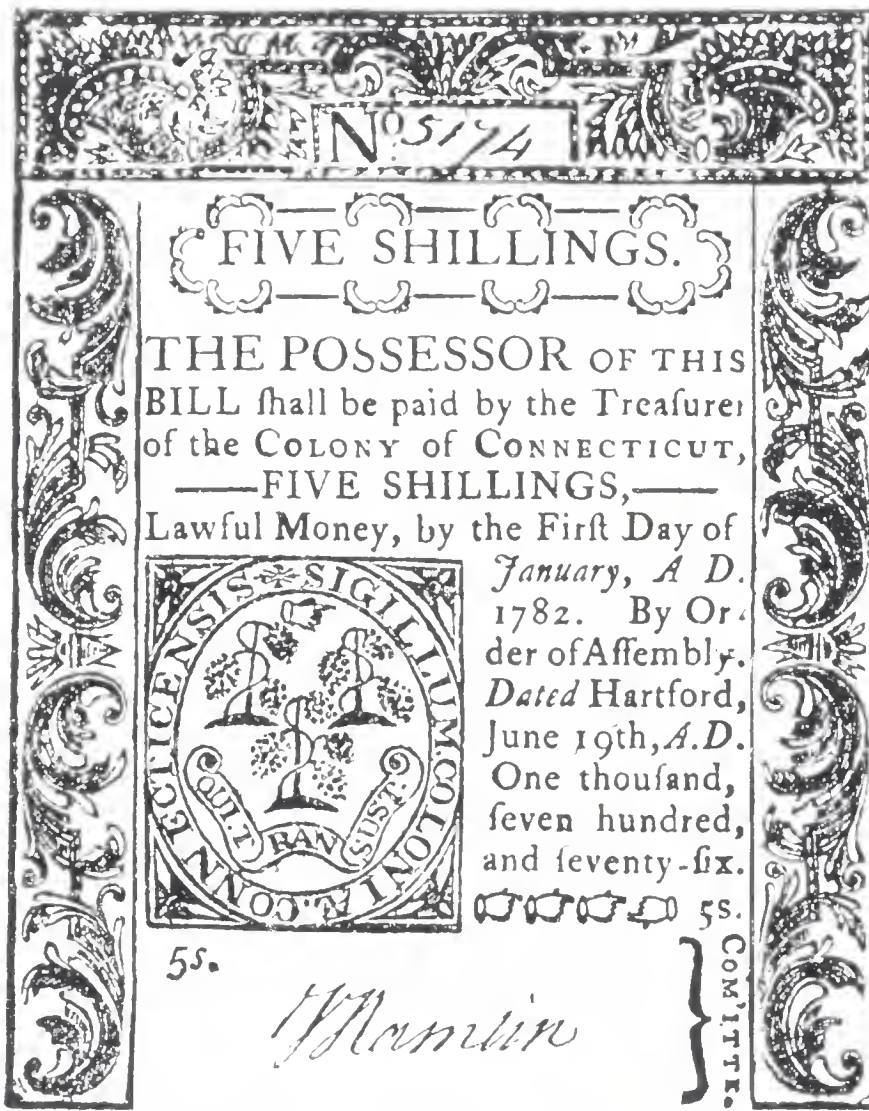
**George Wyllis** (1710-1796) was a member of the noted Wyllis family who settled in Hartford several generations before, and on whose property stood the famous Charter Oak. He was the grandson of George Wyllis, one of the early Connecticut governors, and a son of Hezekiah Wyllis who signed Connecticut bills of 1733. Hezekiah, George and Samuel (father, son and grandson) held the office of Secretary of the Colony and State of Connecticut continuously from 1712 to 1809, a period of almost a hundred years. George Wyllis whose name appears on every issue of Connecticut bills from 1740 to 1780 inclusive except the very small bills of October 11, 1777, was Secretary pro tem, on account of his father's ill health in 1730, and became his successor in 1734, and continuing until his own death in 1796, being an

incumbent of that office for a period of a little over sixty years, and during all that long period he attended every session of the legislature, and also held the position of Town Clerk of Hartford from 1730 until his death. While his sympathies are said to have been with the Loyalists during the Revolution, still his long term of office was not interfered with.

**Jesse Root** (1736-1822) was born in Coventry, Connecticut, and graduated at Princeton in 1756. He preached for a few years but in 1763 was ad-

ture. It may be interesting to note in this connection that President Grant's father, Jesse Root Grant, was named after this same Jesse Root.

**John Chester** (1746-1809) was a native of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and a Yale graduate of 1766. He was a representative of the State Legislature in 1772. Later he served with great distinction as a Captain in the battle of Bunker Hill, and attained the rank of Colonel, continuing in the Continental army until 1777 when he sat in the Connecticut Legislature again and



October 11, 1777. Small note for Three Pence. Printed on either blue or white paper. A great many different signatures include those of some of the most prominent citizens of the period.

Types of all Connecticut notes described

mitted to the bar and settled in Hartford. Early in 1777 he raised a company and joined Washington's army at Peekskill and was made a Lieutenant-Colonel. He was a member of the Continental Congress 1778-1783, and also a signer of the Ratification of the United States Constitution. He was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut 1786-1807, and subsequently a member of the State Legisla-

became its Speaker. He was a member of the Council 1788-1791 and 1803. He was supervisor of the District of Connecticut from 1791 until the accession of President Jefferson, and also served for a time as a County Judge of Probate.

**William Pitkin** (1725-1789) was a native of Hartford, Connecticut, being in the fourth generation of Pitkins who had settled there, and the fourth



William in direct line. He was the son of William Pitkin an early Governor of Connecticut who signed Connecticut bills between 1733 and 1764 inclusive, and who died in 1769. The issue of 1770 bears his name for the first time, and he signed every subsequent issue except that of 1777. He was a Major of a regiment of Colonial forces for an expedition against Canada in 1758, and was a member of the Council from 1766 to 1785, and a member of the Council of Safety during a greater part of the Revolution. He began to manufacture gunpowder in 1775, to aid in the war, and his was the first gunpowder mill in Connecticut. In 1784 he was elected a member of the Continental Congress but did not serve. He was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut for nineteen years.

**Jabez Hamlin** was a member of the Connecticut Assembly from Middletown, and served as Speaker in the State House of Representatives. He was also a Judge of the Hartford County Court, a Judge of Probate for the district of Middletown and a Justice of the Peace in Hartford County.

**Elisha Williams** was a son of Elisha Williams the fourth president of Yale College, and a member of the General Assembly from Wethersfield, being at one time its Speaker, and a Justice of the Peace in Hartford county.

**Thomas Seymour**, an attorney, was a representative in the General Assembly for Hartford and a Justice of the Peace in Hartford County. He also held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Revolution.

**Benjamin Payne** was a member of the Connecticut Committee of Correspondence, a Justice of the Peace in Hartford County, and a representative from Hartford in the General Assembly.

The issue of October 11, 1777, is unique in several respects, being the smallest both in the matter of size and

in the total value of all its denominations. The paper on which it was printed was different also, being first on white paper, then later changed to a dull blue. A different body of appointees were selected by the General Assembly as signers, one name to appear on each bill, and it was expressly stipulated that this service should be rendered without fee or reward. Thirteen men were first assigned to this task, but in February, 1778, twelve more names were added to sign the same issue and under the same restrictions. No one of the names appearing on the small bills of this issue of 1777 will be found on any other issue with the single exception of that of John Chester. The first list of appointees is as follows: Andrew Adams, Samuel Bishop, Jr., John Brooks, John Chester, Abel Hine, Joseph Hopkins, Jabez Huntington, Thomas Mumford, Charles Phelps, Ebenezer Plummer, Jeremiah Ripley, Samuel Squier, John Treadwell. The later names were: Hezekiah Bissell, Ezra Bronson, Pierpont Edwards, Thomas Hayes, Isaac Lee, Lynde Lord, Ephraim Root, Comfort Sage, Constant Southworth, Reuben Smith, Gad Stanley, Joseph Webb.

**Andrew Adams** (1736-1797) was born in Stratford, Connecticut, graduated at Yale College and adopted the profession of law, finally settling in Litchfield. He was a Major of Militia at the outbreak of the Revolution, and later for a short time a Lieutenant-Colonel. He was one of the governor's assistants; a member of the State Legislature and several times its Speaker. He was a member of the Continental Congress 1777-78, 1779-80 and again in 1781-82, and was one of the signers of the Articles of Confederation from Connecticut, also a Chief Justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court.

**Samuel Bishop, Jr.**, was representative in the General Assembly from New Haven.

**John Brooks.** A Justice of the Peace in Fairfield County.

**Abel Heine.** Representative in the General Assembly from New Milford.

**Joseph Hopkins.** A signer of the Ratification of the United States Constitution, represented Waterbury in the General Assembly.

**Jabez Huntington.** Representative from Windham in the General Assembly.

**Thomas Mumford.** Representative from Groton in the General Assembly.

**Charles Phelps** represented Stonington in the General Assembly and was a Judge of Probate for the Stonington district. He also signed the Ratification of the United States Constitution.

**Ebenezer Plummer.** Representative from Glastonbury in the General Assembly.

**Jeremiah Ripley.** Representative from Coventry in the General Assembly.

**Samuel Squier** was a Representative from Fairfield in the General Assembly, also a Justice of the Peace in Fairfield County.

**John Treadwell** (1745-1823) was born in Farmington, Connecticut; studied law and began its practice in Farmington. He was a member of the State Legislature, and later appointed a member of the Governors Council. He was a member of the Continental Congress 1785-1786, a Judge of Probate and of the Supreme Court of Errors, and Lieutenant Governor in 1798. In 1809-1811 he was Governor of Connecticut. In his later years he was President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

The second list of appointees now follows:

**Hezekiah Bissell** was appointed by the General Assembly of October, 1775, with the rank of Captain.

**Ezra Bronson.** Representative in the General Assembly from Waterbury.

**Lynde Lord.** Representative from Litchfield in the General Assembly and

High Sheriff of Litchfield County for twenty-nine years.

**Pierpont Edwards** (1750-1826). A lawyer, born in Northampton, Massachusetts and the youngest son of Jonathan Edwards, the noted theologian. He was a graduate of Princeton, and elected a number of times to the Connecticut State Legislature. At the time of the treason of Benedict Arnold he was appointed as administrator of that estate. He was a staunch supporter of independence and served in two hard fought battles in the Revolution. He was a member of the Continental Congress from Connecticut 1787-1788 and at the time of his death a Judge of the United States District Court.

**Thomas Hayes.** Solicitor of war supplies from New Milford.

**Isaac Lee.** Representative from Farmington in the General Assembly and a signer of the Ratification of the United States Constitution.

**Ephraim Root.** Justice of the Peace in Windham County, also a signer of the Ratification of the United States Constitution.

**Comfort Sage.** Representative from Middletown in the General Assembly and held the rank of Colonel in the Revolution.

**Constant Southworth.** Representative in the General Assembly from Mansfield.

**Reuben Smith.** Justice of the Peace in Litchfield County, also Judge of Probate for the District of Litchfield.

**Gad Stanley.** Held the rank of Major in the Revolution.

**Joseph Webb** was an Ensign in one of the Connecticut Regiments.

In addition to the above, the signature of John Mackay has been found on this issue of bills but his name is not in the authorized list of the General Assembly.



# The Early Silver Coins of the United States

## DOLLARS

By J. G. MACALLISTER

THE earliest types of the silver coins of the United States offer a field of collecting worthy of the attention of every collector who has money to spend. They combine great beauty and, when in the highest state of preservation, great rarity. None of the early issues of silver were minted in large quantities for the reason that the silver content of the coins was worth as much as their face value, and as a result of this, foreign coins were accepted everywhere at face value, making it unnecessary and unprofitable for the new government to issue large quantities of silver coins.

The matter of preservation of coins is a puzzle and a stumbling-block to nearly every new collector. In his early enthusiasm to form a collection he is anxious to secure a specimen of every coin no matter what condition it may be in. He cannot understand why it is possible to secure a specimen of a certain date for say \$1. while it is almost impossible to secure a specimen of the same coin in mint state for

one. The reason for this wide range in value is merely that there is a large demand for coins in choice condition, with a very small supply to fill that demand and for the poor and worn-out coins there is very little demand but a very adequate supply.

The early Dollars, 1795 to 1803 inclusive, offer a very good illustration of the influence of preservation on value. Nearly every collector has a few of these early dollars in his collection in good to fine condition, but we feel that it is safe to say that not one collector in ten has ever seen one in strictly uncirculated mint state. The dollars of the above years are the commonest of all the early silver issues of the mint, and are easily obtainable in good to fine condition at very nominal prices, but all are rare and several very rare in mint state.

Dollars were first struck in 1794, the mint reporting an issue of 1758 coins. Of that number, not over two or three are known today in mint state, and a specimen in that condition is worth \$1,000. Ordinary specimens of this



1794 Dollar. The finest specimen known

\$100. Given a choice between the two, he would unhesitatingly choose the \$1. specimen, only to be obliged at some later date, when his knowledge of real values had increased, to discard the poor specimen and seek the finer

year are so scarce that they bring \$100. or more even in worn condition. The only known proof of this coin in silver is in the British Museum, another in Copper is in the great Newcomer Collection.



1795 Dollar. Second type

By 1795, the mint got in mass production, and reports a coinage of 184,000 Silver Dollars. This large coinage necessitated the use of a number of dies, all showing slight differences. Also late in the year, the design of the coin was changed from the "Head of Liberty" type to the "Bust of Liberty" type. At least twenty different dies were used in this year to strike dollars. Of the two types, the early one is much the more interesting numismatically, though the latter is the more beautiful. Haseltine in his type-table of U. S. Silver lists thirteen varieties of the head

and will in the future bring considerably more than that figure. The second type is slightly less rare in uncirculated condition but still readily brings \$30. to \$50.

The issue of dollars in 1796 and 1797 was not extensive, the combined issues for the two years being about 80,000 according to the mint reports. The mint reports cannot always be relied on however, as an exact indication of rarity, for the reason that the mint continued to use the dies as long as they held together, regardless of the fact that the date on the die might not be the same as the date of issue.



1796 Dollar. Small letters on reverse

type and two of the bust type, and since there are at least a half dozen varieties which were unknown to Haseltine, the collector who seeks a specimen from each die, has a job on his hands. Specimens in ordinary condition may be had at from \$5. to \$15. depending on whether the coin is in good, fine or very fine condition. Specimens in mint state of the first type brought up to \$50. fifty years ago,

The reports are undoubtedly accurate as to the number of dollars minted during the year covered by the report, but all the coins did not necessarily bear the correct date of issue. Haseltine lists five varieties of 1796 and three of 1797, all of which are scarce, and some of them rare, even in ordinary condition. One variety of 1796 having small date and small letters on the reverse is





1796 Dollar. Large letters on reverse

very rare in any condition. The dollars of these two years usually sell out from \$7.50 to about \$20. for the conditions usually obtainable, while gem specimens are worth from \$50. to \$100. A specimen of 1796 in our sale of Mr. Sternberg's Collection in April, 1933, brought \$63. at a time when it was very difficult to sell anything at any price.

The years 1798, 1799 and 1800 marked the most extensive coinage of dollars of the early years, approxi-

mens of the first type with small eagle are very scarce in any condition and almost unheard of in mint state. In 1799 there is one notable variety much scarcer than the others, having five stars before the face of Liberty instead of six as on the usual varieties. Specimens of these three years in ordinary condition are easily obtainable at from \$3. to about \$10. but when in full mint bloom bring up to \$20. for 1798 and 1799 and even more for 1800.



1799 Dollar. Five stars before face

mately 1,000,000 being coined during the three years. Haseltine lists thirty varieties of 1798, twenty-three of 1799, and nineteen of 1800, and there are probably about half a dozen of each year which had not come under his observation. Early in 1798 a change was made in the design of the reverse die from the "Small Eagle on Clouds" to the large "Heraldic Eagle." Speci-

The coinage of dollars slowed up considerably in 1801, 1802 and 1803, approximately 160,000 being coined for the three years according to the mint reports. Of the three years, 1801 is much the rarest, in fact it is probably the scarcest of all the early years with the exception of 1794. The value of 1801 dollars is about on a par with that of 1796 and 1797. 1802 is much

the commonest of these three years and its value is about the same as that of 1800. 1803 is a much scarcer coin than the price it brings would indicate, particularly in mint state. The variety with the small date is a great rarity in uncirculated condition and should

of the dollars coined in these years bore the date of their issue. The practice of using the dies as long as they stood up, regardless of what date they bore, has been so conclusively proven, not only in the coinage of dollars but in nearly every other denomi-



1804 Dollar. First reverse die

bring a much higher price than it ever has, \$50. would be a reasonable price to pay for a gem specimen. The large date is more common, though still a very rare coin when in uncirculated condition and usually brings about \$25. to \$40.

The mint report of a coinage of dollars in 1804 and 1805 cannot be doubted, but it is very doubtful if any

nation, that it may readily be assumed that all the dollars coined in these two years bore dates previous to their issue. In 1805 the world-price of silver had advanced to a point where it became profitable to melt dollars for export, so the mint discontinued their issue, not to be resumed for general circulation until 1840.

## Splendid New Sales Room For The Morgenthau Co.

The auction salesroom and office of J. C. Morgenthau & Co. are now contained within the new quarters of Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Collections of rare United States, foreign or ancient coins are solicited for sale at public auction.

At the sale on May 9th, the following were some of the more important results:—

89	Egypt. Arsinoe octadrachm	\$91.00
98	Rome. 60 Sesterces	91.00
133	Orrescii. Stater	165.00
143	Segesta. Didrachm	140.00
147	Syracuse. Tetradrachm	141.00
154	Tarentum. Didrachm	100.00
160	Thurium. Stater	136.00

200	Abyssinia. Menelik dollar in gold	175.00
201	Abyssinia. Haile-Selassie II. gold medal	127.50
202	Russia. Platinum 12 Roubles	120.00
245	1792 Disme in copper	101.00
253	1879 Stella or 4 Dollars	126.00
363	1827 Quarter dollar. Restrike	425.00
366	1798 over 97 Eagle	130.00
424	Baldwin & Co. 5 Dollars	105.00
428	Wass, Molitor & Co. 10 Dollars. Small head	180.00
429	Wass, Molitor & Co. 20 Dollars. Small head	200.00
431	1884 Trade Dollar	350.00



# The Coinage of Lysimachus

By EDWARD T. NEWELL



1—Tetradrachm of Alexander type

2—Tetradrachm of finest style

3—Drachm of fine style

4—Gold stater

5—Gold stater. Barbaric type

It has been generally believed that Lysimachus was born at Macedonian Pella, but that his father originally came from Thessaly. Hence he was a Macedonian only by adoption, and this may account for the fact that, though six years older than Alexander, we hear little of him until he is mentioned as one of the king's personal bodyguard at the crossing of the Hydaspes in India. A little later he appears among the Trierarchs of the Indus fleet. Other than this, Lysimachus held no independent command under Alexander.

The first mention in literature of Lysimachus is characteristic of the man. Quintus Curtius relates that when in 333-2 B.C., Alexander and his friends held a lion hunt in the royal park near Sidon, Lysimachus was attacked by an enormous lion, and though severely lacerated in the shoulder, he nevertheless, alone and unaided, overcame the raging beast. His undaunted courage and stubborn resolve was thus early indicated, and he later proudly com-

memorated the event upon his coins. A rushing lion, with spearhead below, alternates with the forepart of a lion and spearhead as the standard type of his copper issues—while the half-lion, again, is used as a personal symbol on many of his gold and silver coins.

Modern scholars are inclined to suppose that Lysimachus was really of good Macedonian stock, the tale of his foreign and rather lowly origin being put down to the derogatory propaganda of his many bitter enemies. Be that as it may, it is interesting to note that the other generals, in the division of the empire after Alexander's death, entrusted Lysimachus with the important but difficult governorship of Thrace. This province included the peninsula of the Chersonnese which commanded the Hellespont over which passes the land route between Asia and Europe, and so constituting the communications of the Macedonian armies in the East with their home land. It was also through the Hellespont that

Attica and other large and populous districts of Greece proper drew their principal food supplies. Thus Lysimachus was charged with the holding of a most important and delicate position. Not only that, but the province itself was anything but pacified or subservient to Macedonian supremacy. The Greek cities (Abdera, Maronea, Aenus, Perinthus) which dotted its southern shores were of an independent nature, and probably ready to assert their former freedom at the earliest opportunity. Still more precarious was the Macedonian ascendancy over the wealthy Greek cities to the north, such as Byzantium, Mesembria, Odessus, Callatis, Tomi and Istrus. While as for the warlike Thracian tribes and kings of the interior, they were in open rebellion when Lysimachus arrived. Obviously the trust reposed in Lysimachus by his fellow generals speaks volumes for their faith in his ability, courage and integrity.

His first act was to face the bellicose Thracians. Though overwhelmingly outnumbered, Lysimachus yet managed to win a partial victory. Eventually he came to an understanding with the most powerful of his opponents, Seuthes, king of the Odryssae. By 313 B.C. his position in Thrace was largely consolidated, the while he adroitly avoided all entanglements in the internecine quarrels and wars of his fellow satraps. At this juncture, however, the cities of Callatis, Odessus and Istrus broke out in open revolt; Thracians and Scythians joined the rebellion; while Antigonus threw a small army under Pausanias into Thrace in Lysimachus' rear. The situation was desperate but Lysimachus rose magnificently to the occasion. With his usual boldness and energy he threw himself upon the Scythians and drove them out of the country; he captured Odessus and Istrus, and besieged Callatis. Leaving a small force here, he marched south, stormed the passes of the Haemus range held by Seuthes, surrounded Pausanias' army and forced

it to surrender after the death of its commander. Callatis capitulated not long afterwards. In 311 B.C. a general peace was signed between the satraps, and Lysimachus was free to rehabilitate his province. Though war soon broke out again, Lysimachus kept himself aloof. In 308 B.C., near the site of Cardia, he founded a new capital and named it Lysimachia.

Throughout all this period Lysimachus had coined no money bearing his own types, contenting himself with the long accustomed coinage of the old Alexander types. The same is true of the five peaceful years which followed the founding of Lysimachia.

In 303-2 B.C. broke out the final great struggle for the supremacy over Alexander's empire. On the one side were old Antigonus and his beloved son, that meteoric, unstable, incalculable genius, Demetrius Poliorcetes. Father and son, between them, dominated Syria, Asia Minor, a large part of the Greek mainland and the waters of the eastern Mediterranean. On the other side were the scattered but determined forces of Cassander of Macedon, Seleucus of Babylonia and Persia, Ptolemy of Egypt. Lysimachus, having once decided to join the coalition against Antigonus, acted with his accustomed boldness and energy. He suddenly threw his army across the Hellespont. Lampsacus, Parium and other cities opened their gates at once. Lysimachus swept through Mysia and Phrygia as far as the fortress of Synnada, which he captured. Another army, under his lieutenant Prepelaus, invaded Aeolis and Ionia, and even took the great city of Ephesus. Only when Antigonus himself arrived, having hastened northwards from Syria with practically all his army, was the advance checked. But the main object had been achieved, namely to force Antigonus to concentrate the bulk of his field army against this dangerous thrust into the very heart of his empire. It was now the unenviable task of Lysimachus to hold him until the



other allies arrived with overwhelming forces. With marvelous courage and steadiness he and his devoted army sustained repeated assaults, and, forced back by superior numbers, withdrew slowly northwards stubbornly contesting every inch of the way. Antigonus was thus held off until winter brought an end to the campaign. The contestants went into winter quarters, but Seleucus was now not far away.

The spring of 301 B.C. came, Lysimachus and Seleucus joined hands, the decisive battle took place on the plain of Ipsus. Antigonus fell, his army was scattered, his son Demetrius escaped to the sea coast where he sought refuge upon his fleet. The war was over and Lysimachus found himself master of Thrace and western Asia Minor.

Lysimachus now inaugurated an extensive coinage in gold and silver at the mints of Lysimachia, Sestus, Abydus, Lampsacus, Alexandria Troas, Teos, Colophon, Sardes, Magnesia and elsewhere. The coins still bear Alexander's types but are all provided with Lysimachus' name and his personal badge, the forepart of a lion. These issues lasted a few years when, about 297 B.C., they were replaced by a new coinage of impressive beauty, simultaneously brought out in all the mints of the empire. The splendid, idealized head of the Hero Alexander, adorned with the ram's horn of Ammon, provides the obverse type. The reverse bears a well designed, beautifully executed figure of Athena seated to l., her left arm resting on a shield while with her outstretched right she holds a small winged victory who crowns the king's name with a laurel wreath. Gold staters, silver tetradrachms and drachms all bear the new types. The enormous quantities in which these coins were struck equally attest the commercial importance of their mints and the wealth and power of Lysimachus' empire.

As his power grew and his dominions extended, additional mints commenced to coin, such as Heraclea, Cius, Pergamum, Smyrna and others. When in 287 B.C., Lysimachus seized Macedonia from the weakening grasp of Demetrius, the prolific mints of Pella and Amphipolis added their far from inconsiderable quota to the mass of Lysimachus' coinages. Probably no other of Alexander's immediate successors—with the possible exception of Ptolemy—issued money in such astounding quantities. No wonder that his somewhat ruefully jealous contemporaries dubbed Lysimachus the "Treasurer"!

His ambitions largely satisfied, fate willed it that the empire of Lysimachus should collapse even more quickly than it had arisen. Agathocles, the only son who was sufficiently capable to carry on the rule, had been executed in 284 B.C., through the machinations of his step-mother, Arsinoe, sister and later wife of Ptolemy II of Egypt. Rebelions broke out in Asia Minor, Lysimachus himself perished on the field of Corupedium, fighting against his old companion-in-arms, Seleucus; and his empire was divided between his rivals. His coin issues doubtless ceased at once—but their cessation was apparently very soon being painfully felt in commerce. Hence, almost immediately, numerous cities in the northern portions of his former empire commenced to take up again, and for their own account, the coining of his staters and tetradrachms. Thus we possess posthumous issues bearing the mint marks of Lysimachia, Aenus, Maronea, Perinthus, Cius and Calchedon. Over a hundred years later we still find such important commercial centers as Istrus, Tomi, Callatis, Byzantium, Calchedon, Heraclea, Tenedos, Rhodes and many others continuing to coin with the types of Lysimachus. For some time longer they thus served to keep alive the memory of that remarkable man, Lysimachus of Thrace.

# Spanish - American Gold Coins

By WAYTE RAYMOND

## PART V—CHILE

Santiago—Mint Mark—<sup>o</sup>S

Coins of Ferdinand VI



1. First type. Small bust in high relief.

8 Scudos	4 Scudos	2 Scudos	1 Scudo
	1749		
1750	1750		
1751			
1752	1752		
1753			
1754			
1755			
1756			
1757			
1758			
1759			1759
1760			

Medina illustrates a 2 scudo piece 1758 with bust of Philip V as on Mexican coinage, also a scudo of 1754 with same head. I have never seen these coins nor the 1759 scudo which Medina also describes. From the illustrations it will be noted that, beginning with 1754, the fleece hangs from the order and the star is above.





2. Second type. Larger bust, low relief.

8 Scudos  
1760

4 Scudos

2 Scudos

1 Scudo

Coins of Charles III



3. First type. Bust of Ferdinand VI.

1760  
1761  
1762  
1763

1761

4. Second type. Large bust. CAROLUS. Same type as Bogota No. 3.

1763

1763

1764  
1765  
1766  
1767  
1768

1766



5. Third type. CAROL III. Value on reverse.

8 Scudos	4 Scudos	2 Scudos	1 Scudo
1772			1772
1773			
1774			
1775			
1776			
1777			
1778			
1779			
1780			1780
1781			1781
1782			1782
1783	1783	1783	
1784			
1785			
1786	1786		
1787	1787	1787	1787
1788	1788		

Coins of Charles IV

6. First type. Bust of Charles III. CAROL. IV. Same type as Bogota No. 5.

1789	1789	
1790	1790	1790



7. Second type. CAROL. IIII.

All onzas with bust of Charles III, smaller pieces with either bust of Charles III or IV.



8 Scudos	4 Scudos	2 Scudos	1 Scudo
1791	1791		
1792		1792	
1793			1793
1794			
1795	1795		1795
1796			
1797	1797		
1798	1798	1798	
1799	1799		
1800	1800		1800
1801		1801	
1802		1802	1802
1803			1803
1804		1804	1804
1805	1805	1805	
1806			
1807			
1808	1808	1808	

Coins of Ferdinand VII



8. First type. Large bust fills field.

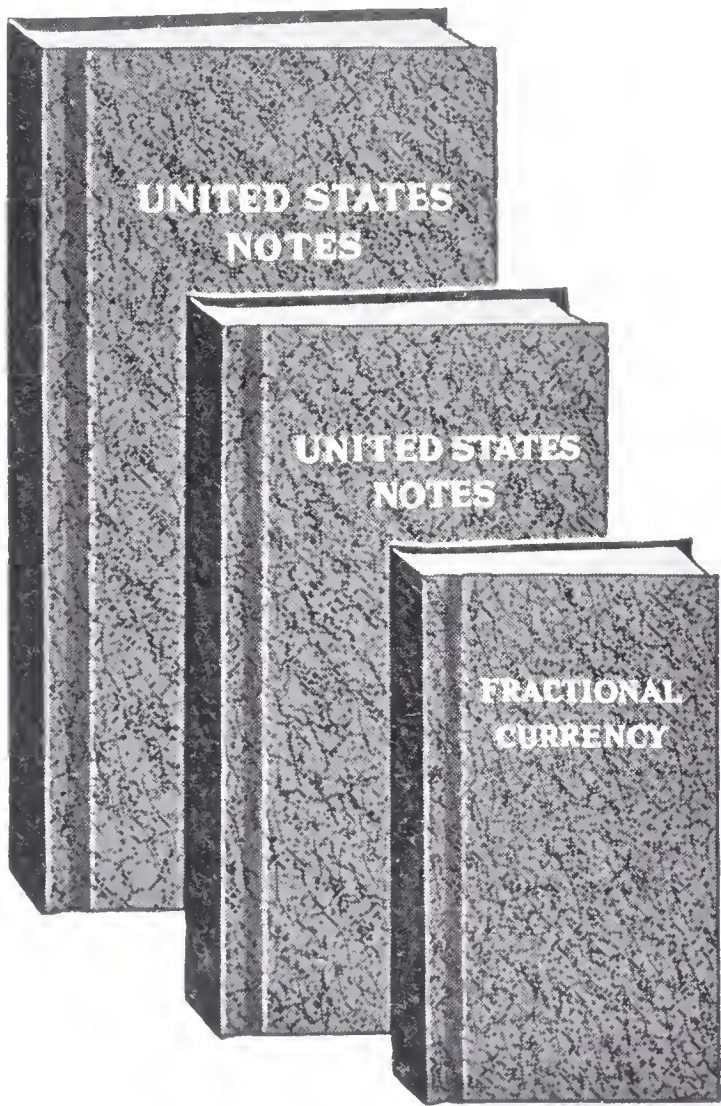
- 1808
- 1809
- 1810
- 1811



9. Second type. With bust of Charles IV.

8 Scudos	4 Scudos	2 Scudos	1 Scudo
	1810		1808
	1811		1811
1812			
1813	1813	1813	1813
1814		1814	
1815			1815
1816	1816		1816
1817	1817	1817	1817

I have seen a 2 scudo piece of 1811 with bust of Charles III.



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## The New Canadian Dollar

By HOWLAND WOOD



CANADA has just issued its first dollar. One hundred thousand of them were struck at the Ottawa mint, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reign of King George V. On account of the limited number struck they were undoubtedly intended for commemorative purposes rather than for a regular currency. As a matter of fact the pieces have been eagerly sought after and already are bringing a premium. It would not be surprising if more would be struck. The piece is a trifle smaller than our own dollar and weighs but 360 grains or  $52\frac{1}{2}$  grains less than ours. This weight, however, is in conformity with the rest of their silver coinage.

The obverse shows the crowned bust of the King to left robed in an ermine mantle; around, GEORGIVS V REX IMPERATOR ANNO REGNI XXV; all in style similar to the issues of the colonies and the other dominions.

The reverse is done in a most modern treatment in a bold, simple manner, and shows a birch-bark canoe loaded with supplies paddled by a voyageur and an Indian passing a promontory on which are two scrub pines. Behind are vertical lines depicting the northern lights. Near the stern of canoe are the artist's initials EH. Above, CANADA; below, 1935 and DOLLAR. The edge is reeded.

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### SIGNERS OF COLONIAL NOTES

We offer in this number of the Journal a most interesting article by Mr. John M. Richardson, on the signers of Connecticut Notes, who they were and what they did. This splendid piece of research is exactly what your editors hoped for when they published a list of Connecticut signers in the first

number of the Journal. We ask the co-operation of our readers in order to publish a similar study pertaining to other colonies. Any member connected with an historical society or having ready access to state archives can help us greatly.

## Random Notes from U. S. Mint Reports

By FRANKLIN PERRY

THE subject of the various mottoes required by law to be on our coins has been now and then brought up in different mint reports. The difficulty is in finding a proper place to put them on the piece, especially where a new motto has to be incorporated in a design already in use. The suggestion was made that one of these mottoes could be placed around the edge in raised letters instead of the reeding then in use. This would be an added protection against clipping and tampering with the edges especially on gold coins. Although our earliest copper coins, our silver dollars as well as the half-dollars up to 1837 had sunken letters around the edge, the gold coins never had anything but a reeded edge; the reason being that they were not of sufficient thickness to properly impress letters on them. Nothing was done about this until 1907 when the St. Gaudens designs appeared. Raised stars and E PLURIBUS UNUM were impressed around the edge on the double-eagles and raised stars only on the eagles.

Although the process involves certain technical difficulties especially on the smaller and thinner coins, several of

the European mints have done this for years, notably the French mints, even on the comparatively thin twenty franc piece.

The amount of lettering required by law to be placed on one of our coins makes it a difficult test for anyone working on a new coin to adapt letters and design into a harmonious whole, especially with the commemorative pieces requiring special designs telling the proper story and the additional wording required to designate the piece. The outlet for at least one of the mottoes could certainly be around the edge. No wonder our coins appear crowded, when UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, the denomination, E PLURIBUS UNUM, IN GOD WE TRUST, LIBERTY and the date appears on the coin. Our two smallest coins, the dime and the cent each have 64 letters on them. The dollar has 71 letters, not to mention the mint mark and the artist's initials. The prize for the most amount of lettering goes to the Fort Vancouver half-dollar with 139 letters, closely followed by the Texas Independence and the Huguenot-Walloon pieces with 134 and 132 letters respectively.

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